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Turin, July 5. N. S.

THE Duke de la Feuillade decamped the laſt week from Suſe with about 18 Battalions and ſome Dragoons, and marched by the way of Feneſtrelles into the Valleys of Pragelas and Perouſe. Upon his unexpected Approach, the Vaudois, who were to have guarded the Paſſes thereabouts, retired in ſome Diſorder, ſo that the Enemy made themſelves Maſters of the Valley of St. Germain, where they burnt two or three Villages, and put all the Inhabitants to the Sword, offering at the ſame time to treat with the reſt of the Vaudois, to whom they made large Promiſes, if they would put themſelves under the Protection of the French King: Thoſe of the Valley of St. Martin, frightened with what their Brethren in that of St. Germain had ſuffered, and compelled by the Papiſts that dwelt among them, who threatened to join the French, were obliged to treat of an Accommodation; but the reſt of the Vaudois would not hearken to any Terms, and reſolved to ſhew their Loyalty to their Prince, and Stedfaſtneſs in their Religion, by defending themſelves to the laſt Extremity. The Enemy are now before Minabouc, an old Caſtle in the Valley of St. Martin, that leads into the Valley of Lucerne, and is defended by a Captain and about 50 Vaudois. His Royal Highneſs was no ſooner informed of this Incurſion of the Duke de la Feuillade into the Valleys, but he ſent the Marquis de Parelle with all the Militia from the neighbouring Villages, and ſome regular Troops detached from the Camp at Vellano, who is arrived in thoſe Valleys, and we hear has already driven the French from a conſiderable Poſt, with the Slaughter of 150 of their Men. While the Duke de la Feuillade is thus amuſing himſelf in theſe Valleys, he loſes abundance of his Men, who are deſtroyed from the Hills on all ſides, without ſo much as ſeeing who hurts them. They write from Nice of the 30th paſt, That the French had ſent a Detachment over the Var, to put ſome Villages thereabouts under Contribution, but that they retired upon the Approach of ſome Troops which the Governor of Nice had ſent out to cover the Country. The ſame Letters add, that upon Advice that the Enemy had a deſign to ſend ſome Trops to Soſpello, to cut off the Communication between Nice and Coni, the Commander Balbiano was marched thither with a ſmall Detachment from Nice; whereupon the Enemy had given over that Deſign. The Squadron of Gallies commanded by the Duke of Turris paſſed by Nice the laſt week, going to Thoulon, and will be followed by thoſe of Naples and Sicily, which (it is ſaid) together with the French, will make about 40 Gallies in the whole, that are to join the Count de Toulouſe. Some Deſerters, who came hither this Morning from the French Camp before Vercell, ſay, that on the 2d Inſtant the Enemy made an Aſſault upon the Counterſcarp of that Place, but was very warmly repulſed, and loſt 2000 Men. It appears by ſome Letters which have been taken from a French Officer, who was ſeized by ſome of our Peaſants as he was going to Paris, that the Duke of Vendoſme meets with ſo much Oppoſition, and ſuch Difficulties in that Siege, that he does not expect to be Maſter of the Place before the 15th Inſtant. Our Duke is fortifying Ivrea, as the moſt likely Place to be attacked if the Enemy takes Vercell. We hear that the Imperialiſts have quitted Oſtiglia, and are marching to meet the Reinforcements they expect from Germany: The Count de Leiningen, who is lately come from Vienna to command that Army, has brought a Supply of 3000 Men.

Vienna, July 9. On the 6th Inſtant the young Prince of Lobkowitz, Nephew and Adjutant-General to the Margrave of Baden, arrived with the News of a compleat Victory obtained over the Bavarian Army near Donawert on the 2d Inſtant; and two days after a Courier from Count Wratiſlaw brought the Particulars of that Action, and of the Enemy's having abandoned Donawert. By this happy Turn of Affairs, the Houſe of Auſtria and the Empire are ſaved from the Deſtruction to which they were inevitably expoſed, if Her Majeſty of Great Britain had not taken the generous Reſolution of ſending the beſt part of Her Forces where the Danger was moſt evident. Every Body ſeems extreamly ſenſible of the great Obligations they have to Her Majeſty, and that Nation on that Account, and they do Juſtice to the Bravery of the Engliſh Troops, and to the Duke of Marlborough, for his Zeal and Conduct, without which it is generally believed the Opportunity might have been loſt of attacking the Enemy with ſo much Advantage. The Air of this Court is quite changed upon this Succeſs; and the King of the Romans, as he attended the Emperor to Chapel, was pleaſed to make a Compliment to George Stepney Eſq; Her Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at this Court, congratulating with him for the part Her Majeſty's Troops had in this great Action; which is the more remarkable, ſince it is not uſual to the Houſe of Auſtria to ſpeak to Strangers otherwiſe than at a formal Audience. Next Sunday Rejoycings will be made here, and *Te Deum* ſung for this Victory, whereof the Conſequences in this Part of the World can be no leſs than reducing the Elector of Bavaria in a very ſhort time.

Berlin, July 12. This being the King's Birth-day, on which he entreth into the 40 Year of his Age, he has received the Compliments of all the Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Quality at his Court, where the Day has been ſpent in Diverſions ſuitable to the Occaſion. Letters from Warſaw of the 28th paſt give an Account, That the Heads of the Confederated Nobility being aſſembled on the 26th, being the day to which the Election of a new King had been put off, their Marſhal propoſed the reading of a Paper, by way of Anſwer to ſeveral Matters contained in the Inſtrument of Confederacy, ſigned by thoſe who adhere to the King of Poland's Intereſt; but this was oppoſed by the Deputies of Plosko, till ſuch time as their Demands ſhould be fully ſatisfied in relation to the putting an end to the Contributions demanded by the Swedes from the Eſtates belonging to the Confederates, and the finiſhing of the Treaty of Peace and Alliance with that Crown, declaring, That till this were done, they would not concur with the reſt of the Aſſembly in any of their Proceedings, which (as the Cuſtom is there) muſt conſequently have been void: It was not without much Perſwaſion that they were brought to content themſelves with the ſending of a Deputation, in the Name of the Aſſembly, to Count Hoorn, the Swediſh Commiſſioner, with a Repreſentation about thoſe Matters; then they went through the Paper above-mentioned, and afterwards adjourned to the 27th, when they met, and adjourned to the 28th, and that day again to the 30th, without doing any thing material.

From the Duke of Marlborough's Camp at Burchen, July 13. The 5th Inſtant the whole Army paſſed the Danube, over ſeveral Bridges made for that purpoſe, near Donawert and encamped in the Elector of Bavaria's Country. Upon our coming on this ſide, we found moſt of the Enemy's Pontons, which they had not time to carry off, and a great quantity of Meal in Casks, on the River ſide. We had Advice, That the Elector was retired to Munich, and his Army lay encamped on the other ſide the Lech, near Augsbourg; and we made Preparations to paſs that River, in order to preſs the Enemy before they recover out of the great Conſternation they are yet under from our late Victory. The 6th was, by the Duke of Marlborough's Order, obſerved as a day of Thankſgiving throughout our Army, for the Succeſs wherewith it has pleaſed God to bleſs us: And Prince Lewis alſo directed Te Deum to be ſung on this Occaſion in his Camp, and in all the Towns adjoining. The Daniſh Horſe, commanded by the Duke of Wirtemberg, encamped the 5th on the Schellenberg, and having the 6th paſſed the Danube, marched to the Ground appointed for them in our Camp, where Count Palfi arrived that day with a Compliment from Prince Eugene to the Duke of Marlborough, upon his Grace's late Victory. The 7th the Count de Frize, with a Detachment of 4000 Men and 12 Pieces of Cannon, was ordered to prepare the Bridges for the Army to paſs over the Lech near Ginderkingen, which were finiſhed the ſame Evening without any Oppoſition from the Enemy: This Detachment thereupon immediately marched over, and took Poſt in the Country of Bavaria, where they were reinforced the 8th in the Afternoon by 6000 Men more. The whole Army marched at the ſame time, and came and encamped with the Right at Hamler and the Left at Ginderkingen near the River. Upon the firſt Notice of our Troops having begun to paſs the Lech, the Garriſon of Nieuburg marched out, and retired to Ingolſtad: A Detachment of Dragoons was thereupon immediately ſent by the Duke of Marlborough to take poſſeſſion of that Place; and Prince Lewis of Baden ar-

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